The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1875. NO. 79.

SECOND EDITION.

OCEAN DISASTER.

Steamer Deutschland Aground off English Coast.

Fifty of the Passengers and Crew Lost.

Landing of the Captain and Others at Harwich.

Scenes at the Wreck—Partial List of the Lost and Saved

NEW YORK, December 7.—Oelrichs & Company, agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, to which the steamer Deutschland belongs, have received dispatch from London which says that the Admiralty officers report that the boat picked up was washed away from the Deutschland and that it was supposed that she struck at some point on Kentish Knock sands. A tug has been sent out to search for her and render assistance. The agents of the line have grave fears concerning the Deutschland and do not conceal them. They suppose that the vessel went ashore in a fog, as the latest weather reports from England contain accounts of thick weather on the Eastern coast, which probably extended over the North Sea. In January last the Deutschland encountered a terrible storm while on her way to this port from Bremen, but was safely taken back to the other side of the Atlantic, although her machinery had been disabled. She has only made one trip from Southampton since, encountering a storm, when she was laid up along with a half dozen steamers of the line and has not been used since February last. The former commander of the Deutschland, Captain Ludwig, a thoroughly efficient officer, was placed in charge of the company's docks at Bremen Haven a short time ago. A new Captain, whose name has not been ascertained has been transferred to the Deutschland. The number of passengers on board is not known, but information on this point has been asked by telegraph.

LONDON, December 7.—The following is a verbatim copy of Lloyd's telegram from Harwich in regard to the Deutschland:

"The steamer Deutschland, from Bremen for New York, with emigrants, grounded on Kentish Knock at 9 o'clock Monday morning, during a heavy northeast gale. The weather was thick with snow. The crew and passengers were drowned. The Deutschland has beaten over the Kentish Knock and is now in four and a half fathoms of water. She has apparently parted amidships. When Captain Brickenstein left the steamer she was full of water, which was rising and falling with the tide. Assistance has been sent to the Deutschland."

NEW YORK, December 7.—Oelrichs & Co. have just received the following dispatch from their agents at Southampton:

"The Deutschland ran ashore on Long Sands. Fifty of the passengers and crew are reported drowned. Part of the passengers and crew landed at Harwich Tuesday afternoon. Further particulars are wanting."

LONDON, December 7.—The Lloyd's agent at Rochester reports this morning that a boat has come ashore in that vicinity from the steamer Deutschland, from Bremen, December 4, for New York. The boat contained one man and the dead bodies of two others. The man reports that the Deutschland is aground in the North sea. The two men perished from exposure, having been in the boat thirty-eight hours.

LONDON, December 7.—August, the name of quartermaster of the steamer Deutschland, who arrived in a boat, reports that she struck on a sand bank in the North sea, and he believes that she is totally lost, with all her passengers and crew. They numbered one hundred and fifty. One boat left the ship before that occupied by August, and his companions. The fate of that boat is unknown. The name of one of the men who died in August's boat is Forsenstein.

LONDON, December 7.—Captain Brickenstein and part of the passengers and crew of the steamship Deutschland have just landed at Harwich. It is supposed that the majority of the passengers and crew were drowned. The Deutschland is now on Long Sand, still further toward the Essex shore than on the Kentish Knock. Two tugs and a life boat have proceeded to the scene of the disaster. Kentish Knock sands are a few miles off the mouth of the Thames.

LONDON, December 7.—The agents of the North German Lloyd's Steamship Line state that the steamer Deutschland had two first cabin, twenty-four second-class and ninety-seven steerage passengers. The commander of the British man-of-war Penelope telegraphs from Harwich to the Admiralty that fifty lives have been lost. The remainder of the passengers and crew were landed at Harwich, where they are under the care of the German consul. Quartermaster August, in his statement, gives the name of the captain of the Deutschland as Brenken. The steamer left Bremen early morning and struck the Knock on Sunday evening. Every effort was made to get her off, but in vain. The sea washed over the ship, carrying away much of her gear. The captain kept very cool. Immediately after the ship struck he ordered the lifeboats to be distributed among the passengers and crew. The next morning, as it was thought, the ship was about to break up, an order was given to lower the boats, and August and two seamen were detailed to man one of the boats, which capsized twice in lowering. When she righted they drifted away from the steamer. They tried to pull back, but could not. A heavy snow storm prevailed and the weather was piercing cold. His two companions perished from exposure. August says the crew numbered 130. When he last saw the steamer endeavors were being made to launch all the boats. The *Advertiser* reports that the total number of persons rescued from the Deutschland is 150. Twenty-five bags of mail were saved.

The passengers reported missing so far, are J. Gros-smann, first cabin; Ludwig Heermann, Marie Forster, Emil Hack, Bertha Funding, five nuns, Trucoopi Kadolkoff and G. Lundgruen, second cabin.

Sunday morning, all day Monday and until Tuesday morning, although they were seen from Harwich, it was impracticable to send assistance until the gale moderated. At four o'clock this morning the tug Liverpool brought in fifty-one persons, including all the officers, except the fourth. One child died on board the tug. The number of dead bodies in the steamer's cabin was fifty, and others are probably in the boats which are missing. So far only about thirty-four are known to be saved. Beck, the quartermaster, is apparently dying, his swollen, blackened appearances indicating frostbite. His statement was given with great difficulty. He said his boat was attached to the ship by a rope, which broke, and the boat fell to leeward ashore. There were no oars and it was impossible to return, so a sail was rigged and the boat drove before the wind all day and the following night. The steerage passenger named Forster was lightly clad and without shoes and stockings and soon died, and a seaman shortly after. At five o'clock this morning a boat was perceived by an artilleryman on duty at Port Sheerness, and Beck was rescued. The Captain says distress signals were answered from the light vessels and the coast guard stationed at Harwich during Monday evening, but, owing to the fierceness of the gale, it was impossible to send assistance. No lifeboat was to be had and none other could live.

Later—The scenes at the wreck on the arrival of the tug defies description. Strong men, women and children were clinging to the rigging, from which many had been washed away. Some were in their last struggles. In the cabin were seen corpses of ladies and children just as they were tired. One hundred and forty persons were taken off by the tug with scanty clothing. Arriving at Harwich the survivors were taken charge of by the German Consul, Oliver John Williams, who provided them with fresh clothing and lodging and glad rest after so many hours of exposure to the most severe frost experienced this present winter. According to the Lloyds, the Deutschland had two first, twenty-four second class and ninety-seven steerage passengers and a crew of seventy-five; but others say more.

LONDON, December 7.—The following passengers rescued from the steamer Deutschland have been landed at Harwich: First cabin—Wm. Leick, Carl Dietrich, C. Meyer; second cabin—Theodore Tilman, Helen Schem, T. Saver, Hermanne Seathan, France Hamm, Alfred Weelig, Adolph Herrmann and Anna Pitzhold.

The following are among the missing: First cabin—T. Grossman; second cabin—Ludwig Herrmann, Maria Forster, Emil Hock, Bertha Funding, Theodore Funding, Katharina Hilkenschmidt, Heunco Fassbander, Seorbelda Reenkaber, Anres Rudjurs, Brigilla Fambard, Procorpi, Kadalkoff and O. Linsgreen.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 7, 1875.

WARDEN DUNHAM, OF LUDLOW STREET JAIL, SUSPENDED.

Hagan, one of the officers with Tweed on the afternoon of his escape, was before the Grand Jury yesterday. Warden Dunham has been suspended by Sheriff Conner from his functions as Warden of Ludlow street jail.

"PRISONER" SUED FOR LIBEL.

Trenor W. Park has begun a libel suit against the *Tribune* to recover $100,000 for damages done to his character in the recent comments on the Emma mine business.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT STILL UNDER ARREST.

Judge Laurence has denied the motion to vacate the orders of arrest against the members of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. in the suit of Kothing Bros.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Pennsylvania Editor Imprisoned for Libel.

WILKESBARRE, December 7.—A Frenchman, editor of the *Pittston Comet*, convicted of libel upon Julius Henri, was to-day sentenced by Judge Harding to pay a fine of fifty dollars and suffer imprisonment in the county jail for seven months.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Condition of Chicago and Northwestern.

CHICAGO, December 7.—The New York dispatch to the morning papers here having stated that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company is nearly insolvent and on the verge of bankruptcy, a reporter called on Mr. Keep, President of that road, to-day and obtained from him the following statement: "This assertion is believed to be the effort of stock dealers who are 'short' on Northwestern, to break the stock. The Company has just paid its December bonded interest, about $700,000, without borrowing a dollar, and after making this payment has a very large balance in its treasury. In fact it hasn't been so easy financially for years, but the condition of the road or its equipments ever before been so good as now. If the author of these rumors has a large short of stock he has good reason for the anxiety manifested in the dispatch. We will go back to November 1, and I will show you from the books what we have been able to remit to our treasurer in New York since that time, all of which has come from the earning of the road." President Keep here showed that the amount sent since November 1 is $669,000, and he said that more will be sent immediately. The earnings for November show a gain over the corresponding month of last year of $154,000.

The strike at the Wyoming mines is apparently over, and the military force has been withdrawn.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at twelve o'clock.

After prayer by the Chaplain and the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. EATON sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the credentials of James E. English, appointed United States Senator from Connecticut in place of O. S. Ferry, deceased, and the oath of office was administered to the new Senator.

Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate with a message announcing the organization of the House, and the appointment of a committee to join a committee of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States.

The Senate then took a recess till one o'clock.

Upon reassembling, Mr. ANTHONY, from the Joint Committee to wait upon the President and inform him of the organization of the two houses of Congress, reported that the President replied that he would communicate with Congress immediately in writing.

At 1:15, Mr. Luckey, Private Secretary to the President, appeared at the bar of the Senate with the message, and it was read by Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate. The reading was concluded at 2:08, and was listened to with marked attention by the Senators and a large audience in the galleries. Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, was in the diplomatic gallery and appeared to be deeply interested. The portion of the message in regard to the School question, taxation of church property, Cuba, our financial affairs and the condition of the navy especially attracted the closest attention.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the message was ordered to lie upon the table and be printed. He also offered the usual resolution to print extra copies. Referred to Committee on Printing.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the reports of the various Cabinet officers and the Comptroller of the Currency, which were ordered printed and to be on the table.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. BLAINE, rising to a personal explanation, said that in the debate yesterday on the Louisiana question, he had expressed the hope that the other side of the House would not in an incidental way attempt to reopen and dishonor the agreement made last year. Some personal comments had been uttered which had been used with some intent to impute it to the gentleman from Mississippi [Lamar] as a personal affront. He had said if it only had the sense of nullifying and disregarding, and not with the remotest idea of offering an affront to that gentlemen.

Mr. LAMAR said he had not heard the word which the gentleman from Maine was reported as having used, and he accepted the explanation in the generous spirit in which it was made.

The House then, on motion of Mr. RANDALL, took a recess till one o'clock, the hour fixed for the drawing of seats. At that hour the recess was further extended to give members a chance to look over the list of seats.

The SPEAKER submitted the question whether the House would draw seats or have the President's message read. The former course was adopted. A blindfolded page then drew the names of members from the box, one by one, and the member drawn came forward from the outside of the bar, where all were congregated, and occupied the seat which the proposed holding for the Congress. The first name drawn was that of Mr. Whitehouse, and among the first half dozen were Messrs. Muller, Ely and King. The Democrats took their seats on the east side, to the right of the Speaker's chair, the side which they have patiently occupied for many Congresses. Some, however, selected seats on the western and Republican side of the chamber. Mr. Banks selected the seat which he formerly occupied, at the extreme left, resisting the invitation of Mr. Blaine to take a seat near him, and intimating that the atmosphere about there was too strong for him.

It was twenty minutes past one when the drawing was completed, and the House was restored the President's message was received and referred to the Committee on Printing, on motion by the Reading Clerk, Mr. Mehaffey.

The reading occupied two hours and five minutes. At first the message was listened to with considerable interest and attention, but after passing the portions relating to education, church property and Cuba, the attention began to flag and members gradually retired, so that during the reading of the latter half of the message there were probably not forty members in their seats and few of these paying the slightest attention. The message was ordered printed.

Mr. COX presented the petition of W. H. Prescott and others, of South Carolina, with reference to the right of representation of the Third Congressional district of South Carolina, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Elections. So referred.

The House then adjourned till Friday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

MAX MULLER TO RESIGN HIS PROFESSORSHIP.

LONDON, December 7.—It is stated that Max Muller, Professor of Comparative Philology at All Souls' College at Oxford, has resigned his position, and will leave England early in 1876.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER.

LONDON, December 7.—The work of recovering bodies from the Swarthe main colliery is still progressing. The number of fatalities is now put down at 130. The entire district is still excited, as it will be some days yet before the number of dead can be exactly ascertained. A fall of a portion of the roof of the main road ing occurred, which obstructs the work of the explorers.

Spain.

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MADRID, December 7, midnight.—The message of President Grant occasions great excitement. A complete summary of the Cuban section was cabled to Senor Collantes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and an informal meeting of the Ministry was held to-night. Its general verbosity startles the Spanish statesmen. A day's delay in sending in the message is regarded suspiciously, and the belligerency disclaimed will be variously discussed in to-morrow's newspapers. Duplicity will probably be charged, and the ultra organs intimate threats of Carlist recognition. The newspapers are issuing extras, and the streets are crowded. The excitement is equal to that shown over the Virginius affair.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 7.—Steamship Parthon, from Boston, arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 7.—Steamer Neckar, from New York, arrived.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the Lake region, rising barometer, cooler northwest winds and cloudy and clearing weather, with occasional light rain or snow.

All the gambling houses in Cincinnati were closed last night, for the first time in many years.

Condees Sons' knitting factory at Oswego, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $60,000; insurance $25,000.

The Russian *Cross Gazette* reports that Turkey has given her consent to Count Andrassy's scheme of reform.

The steamers City of New York, from Liverpool, Frisia, from Hamburg, and Bolivia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

The Sonapartists of France are plotting a coalition with the members of the Republican party to effect the overthrow of the Government.

Col. R. N. Hudson has sold the Terre Haute *Morning Journal* to a company represented by B. F. Havens, Andrew Grimes and Eli L. Jones.

Orders were yesterday received at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard to suspend work on the Ticonderoga, which was being fitted for sea.

Arrangements for sending Chinese legations abroad are proceeding. Ministers have been appointed to the United States, Peru and Japan.

The Prussian Government has formally summoned the Archbishop of Cologne to resign. This is preliminary to legal proceedings to depose him.

The grand jury of Lexington, Ky., has indicted the magistrates of the city for malfeasance in office, in voting themselves five dollars a day, instead of three dollars, as required by law.

The city election in Louisville yesterday resulted as follows: Mayor, Charles D. Jacob; Treasurer, Henry Wolford; Assessor, J. A. Brack; Tax Receiver, John Ferguson; Auditor, William Geissel. The majority for Mayor was about 900.

Advices have been received at London to the effect that the steamship Anglia, of the Anchor Line, from New York for Glasgow, has recently been seen with the loss of her propeller and proceeding under sail. Two tugs have been dispatched to her assistance.

Placards censuring the arrangements made by the Chinese Government with Mr. Wade, the British Minister, were lately posted in Pekin, but immediately removed by the authorities. Native officials are uneasy in regard to the recent negotiations. In formation has implicated the Mohein authorities in the murder of Mr. Margary has been received.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A Berlin special says Count von Arnim has refused to obey the summons to attend his trial for treason, on the plea of *ind posed*.

John G. Thompson, the new Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, has resigned his office of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs of Ohio.

The numerous indictments against Charles McIlrath, late State Auditor of Minnesota, for alleged malfeasance in office and misappropriation of public funds, has plea of *not prossed*.

Major John S. Hope, of Kentucky, was found dead in his bed at the Imperial Hotel, Washington, Monday morning. His death is said to be the result of an overdose of laudanum taken for neuralgia."

Letter From Florence Cramer, Esq.

The Steinway square Grand Piano we purchased of you has now been well nigh twenty years in use, and we think it has a sweet toned and fine an instrument as when we first got it. To Messrs. H. Kleber & Bros.

A choice new stock of those unrivaled Steinway Pianos just received at Kleber & Bros, and for sale on accommodating terms.

WASHINGTON.

How the President's Message was Received.

Reorganization of Standing Committees.

General Babcock Off for Chicago to Meet His Court.

The President, the Cabinet and Congress to Visit the Centennial Grounds on the 17th.

Appointment of Indian Commissioner.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1875.

The President's Message

Was received with general satisfaction in both Houses of Congress to-day. That portion relating to Spain was pronounced by both parties to be sound doctrine. The public school question and the taxation of church property, generally admitted to be an issue which must be met at an early day, was listened to with deep interest. It is a subject, according to the views of many Senators and members, which will have to be approached with caution. The views enunciated on the naturalization question, while deemed called for, were looked upon by some as rather advanced.

The Standing Committees.

The sub-committee of the Republican caucus and the Democratic sub-committee held a meeting this afternoon respecting the reorganization of the standing committees. Nothing was agreed upon, as the Democrats claim additional representation on the committees, which they think their increased numbers entitle them to. This question will be determined in caucus to-morrow.

Babcock and His Court of Inquiry.

General Babcock started for Chicago to-day, to appear before the Court of Inquiry in his case. It is the wish of the President that a searching investigation be made. The action of the court will simply affect his character as an officer. The civil tribunals, if the circumstances demand it, will take the case in its civil aspect.

Official Visit to Centennial Buildings.

The President, Cabinet and Congress, if their public duties permit, will visit the Centennial grounds and buildings at Philadelphia on December 15th, returning the next day.

The Coming Investigation.

The Republican members of the House have determined that in all cases where the Democrats propose to raise committees of investigations they will demand the appointment of sub-committees. This they claim they have the power to do under the law.

The New Indian Commissioner.

Ex-Congressman Smith, of Ohio, has accepted the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1875.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

John Q. Smith, ex-member of Congress from Ohio, was to-day appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

It appears from the diplomatic correspondence accompanying the President's message, that in July last the Venezuelan Government paid the American Minister 12,366 pound sterling, being the funds appropriated for the United States claimants under the awards of the Mixed Commission, and offers of monthly payments on the balance.

THE SPANISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of Minister Cushing with the Secretary of State commences on the 6th of November, 1874, but contains no dispatches of recent date.

PERSONAL.

Nathan Sprague, a son-in-law of Fred Douglass, has been arrested at Rochester, New York, for robbing the mails, he being an employee of the postoffice at that city.

Miss Minnie Swayzie has written to the New York *Tribune* to deny the saying reported of her in the Woman's Congress at Syracuse, that she had "repeatedly written a column editorial for the New York *Tribune* in half an hour." This denial relieves Miss Minnie, but leaves he editorials unaccounted for.

Thomas Carlyle was eighty years old last Saturday. Preparations had been made without his knowledge to present to him an address signed by eighty persons in England and Scotland; and a gold snuff box containing the had Carlyle's head on the obverse and the date and a few words on the reverse side.

A young gentleman at a ball in Boston on Thursday evening suddenly discovered that he was dancing with a corpse—his partner died of heart disease in his arms. The shocking event so affected the young girl that she fell in a swoon, and at last accounts was dangerously ill. He will probably never want to dance again.

Hon. George Lear, the new Attorney General of this State, was born in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 16th, 1818. He was educated at one of the schools of the county, finishing with a term at the Newtown Academy. He was brought up upon a farm, and at the age of thirteen he assumed the responsibility of directing his future, unaided from any source. He engaged in such pursuits as a laboring man usually finds in an agricultural community until the age of nineteen, when he became a teacher of public schools, in which vocation he continued four years. At the end of that period he went into a country store, devoting his spare time to the study of the law under the preceptorship of E. T. McDowell, of Doylestown, an eminent lawyer and a member of the celebrated Convention of 1837-38. He removed to Doylestown in April, 1844, and entered the office of his preceptor to pursue his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar of Bucks county November 16th, 1844. In August, 1845, he was appointed Deputy Attorney General by Hon. Jas. Cooper, and was reappointed by Hon. Cornelius Darragh, his successor, and held the position until 1850, when the office of District Attorney was created, and that of Deputy Attorney General superseded. Since March, 1850, he has been President of the Doylestown National Bank, but he has generally confined his active practice of his profession, in which he has risen to a proud position among his colleagues. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73, from the Seventh Senatorial district.

"Dr. Mary Walker uses a pair of tongues as a model to build her green silk pantaloons on," says an exchange. Well, if those "tongues" are as long her own, what remarkably lengthsome limbs there must be to those trowsers!

The latest addition to naturalhistory in Ohio is a queer animal, half cat and half rabbit. The forequarters of the animal are those of a cat, and the termination those of a rabbit. It is as tameas a kitten.

A novel feature of the new Texas Constitution is a section forbidding the allowing of rebates to any person except the absolute owner of the property upon which the service is to be performed.

The best advertised man in New York, except Tweed, is Oakey Hall, ex-Mayor, etc., who is shortly to appear on the stage. The papers treat him as if he was going to purgatory straight.

Monongahela Insurance Company.

The following persons were elected Directors of the Monongahela Insurance Company at the annual meeting held yesterday: Messrs. Wm. A. Caldwell, Wm. Rea, George A. Berry, Robert J. Dalzell, William McCandless, Edward Colburn, D. S. H. Gilmore, R. H. Palmer, James McCandless, David M. Smith, George W. Hilworth, David McCandless, Charles Atwell, Henry Hays and James A. McDevitt.

Died of His Injuries.

John Fahl, a resident of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, who fell over an embankment on the Springhill road, Thursday night, died Monday night. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and duly returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a shoemaker, aged forty-three years, and leaves a wife and four children.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. H. W. BEAUMONT, who has been on a visit to his friends in Ireland, returned home yesterday.

THE "Allegheny Literary Society" give a concert in Mozart Hall, Sewickley on Thursday evening.

MONDAY night thieves ransacked the residence of Mrs. Devinney, 311 Penn avenue, but got nothing away.

TWO live Steubenville editors, P. B. Conn, of the *Herald*, and H. H. McFadden, of the *Gazette*, were in the city yesterday.

A QUILT and blanket were stolen from J. C. Brown's carpenter shop, at Millenberger and Van Braam streets, Monday night.

THE extensive glass works of Campbell, Jones & Co., on the South Side, are preparing for a resumption of active operations.

JOHN WOOD has been arrested and will have a hearing before Mayor Kirkpatrick, of Jeannerville, on a charge of stealing a gold watch.

JOHN THOMPSON, a painter, residing in this city, fell from a freight train at Portage last Saturday and had his foot crushed under one of the wheels.

DAVE HALL, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Workhouse for shooting Constable Dan Sims, has taken up to that institution yesterday afternoon.

THE two men, Vogel and Ketterly, charged with the burglary at Walter's store, on Troy Hill, were yesterday committed by Mayor Phillips, in default of $1,000 each, for trial.

JOHN A. DONNELLY, has entered suit against the *Sunday Leader*, for libel, claiming damages in $5,000. The suit is based upon an article reflecting upon the conduct of the officer in serving a landlord's warrant.

AT an election held Monday evening by Mt. Moriah Council, No. 8, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing Masonic year: Thomas T. Wigntman, T. I. G. M.; Charles C. Baer, D. I. G. M.; John H. Cooper, P. C. W.; Charles A. Colton, Treasurer; Wm. Richardson, Jr., Recorder; Wm. Little, James Brown, Andrew Dalzell, Trustees.

HOFFMAN and Gferer, the tramps arrested by Detective Meesmer, had a hearing before Mayor Kirkpatrick yesterday. None of the property found in their possession has yet been identified, but they gave quite contradictory statements that the Mayor sent them to Claremont for thirty days as suspicious characters.

The ladies of the Homœopathic Fair are preparing some special attractions for the last evening, and have had the good taste to invite the Greys who so courteously allowed them the use of the hall, to attend the fair Thursday evening in uniform. It is to be hoped that these clever gentlemen will honor the fair with their presence on that occasion.

EXTENSIVE LAND SWINDLES.

Sale of Western Lands Under Forged Deeds—Two Pittsburgh Real Estate Dealers Said to be Implicated.

A huge land swindle has recently been brought to light in Missouri, in which several of our citizens, more or less known in connection with real estate operations, are alleged to be implicated. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

These crooked real-estate men have been forging deeds to lands in Northern Arkansas and Southeast Missouri for some years, and had agencies established in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and Manchester, England. It is estimated that deeds to over twelve million acres of land have been forged and disposed of, the valuation being $25,000,000 or $30,000,000. The land operated upon is owned by non-residents, and as the records were mostly destroyed during the civil war, the ring had every facility to carry out the enormous swindle, and the deeds have been sold all over the United States and in England. The Grand Jury of Stoddard county, Missouri, has indicted Dr. Thomas K. Harmon, David S. Bingham and Jas. L. Lawton for complicity. Lawton seems to have been the executive man, and operated extensively in England. The dupes of these swindlers are numerous, and in a quiet way many millions of dollars have been pocketed.

In connection with the above we have the following from a citizen of St. Louis, whose reputation is vouched for by one of our leading merchants.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 29, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I desire to call your attention to a great fraud now being perpetrated on your people, by the sale to them of Missouri lands under forged deeds. It has been going on these two or three years, upon forgeries perpetrated by some of your citizens, who are selling the lands to honest and unsuspecting people. Forged deeds to nearly eighty half-sections (of 320 acres each) of land in one county of Missouri have been made to your people already. The same fraud extends through several counties of Southeast Missouri.

It has seemed to me that you would like to learn of the standing of the parties selling Missouri lands from parties who are not fully responsible, and especially from parties in Pittsburgh who have had them for sale the past two years.

The forgery is upon lands entered before the sale from the Government, and the parties who entered them have never deeded them away.

Their names and numbers of the land have been obtained from the county plats, and taken to Pittsburgh. The deeds forged are in the name of the original owner—and then placed on record.

An abstract of title is then procured from the Clerk of Court, and the title on paper looks to be complete to the buyer.

The publication of this warning to your people may save many a poor man in Pennsylvania from losing his all.

A. B.

It is stated that sixty-eight of these forged deeds were acknowledged before one person (a notary public) in this city, and some ten or twelve before another notary, also of this city. A very large number of these deeds were acknowledged on the same day, and same hour, and it is a suspicious circumstance that so many different owners would be making transfers at the same time. Whether these notaries were parties to the frauds, or simply placed their official seals to the deeds in blank without making special inquiry into the transactions, are matters to be determined. The swindle is of a gigantic character, and is stupendous character, and parties who have purchased Missouri and Arkansas lands in this vicinity during the past few years had better look well to their titles. Persons holding such deeds can be saving any information which may tend to the arrest and punishment of the swindlers, would do well to communicate with the Mayor.

A LOCKOUT PROBABLE.

Conference Between Iron Manufacturers and Boilers—Failure to Agree Upon Terms—Prospect of a Shutting Down.

A conference between a committee of iron manufacturers and a similar body of the Boilers' Union, to consider the question of wages, was held yesterday afternoon and, we regret to report, was without result. The members of the committees were:

Manufacturers—Messrs. J. C. Lewis, of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.; James I. Bennett, of Graff, Bennett & Co.; B. F. Jones, of Jones & Laughlin; H. W. Oliver, Jr., of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, and A. M. Byers, of Byers, McCullough & Co.

Boilers—Joseph Bishop, President of the Boilers' Union; Hon. Miles S. Humphries, Elisha Kennish, John Morgan and Walter McCabe.

The conference opened shortly after two o'clock and continued until six o'clock. The manufacturers stated that under the present depression of business they are unable to pay more than $1 50 for boiling, as much as is paid anywhere East and in some instances more. The boilers' committee answered that they had been instructed to say that nothing less than $2per cent would be accepted. The manufacturers insisted that it was impossible for them to pay more than $1 50; and argued the necessity for men to accept until the spring opened, or cause great distress this winter. The action of the conference of last year was cited, and it was claimed that all that had then been predicted by the manufacturers had come true. The boilers were decisive in their language that $1 50 could not be accepted, and referred to the fact that west of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and even here in Cincinnati and Louisville the price was $2 per ton. The arguments, pro and con, continued until about six o'clock without, as stated, any definite result.

It is stated that no further conferences will be held and that the manufacturers will run their mills as found necessary and at the best prices that can be obtained. It is evident then that there will be large numbers of men thrown out of employment and that great distress will prevail, especially among laborers, while trade generally will languish through the winter. On being seen by a reporter he is stated that at $1 50 per ton the boilers can make $3 75 per day working single turn and $6 00 per day working double turn. The boilers say that if it will reach these figures, they having to pay their helpers out of the price per ton.

During the conference yesterday no outsiders were admitted, but a number of boilers would call and send in the outside door of the Iron Association rooms. As indicating their feeling as to the lengthy discussion, the following resolution was offered by a member of the sub-committee November 30, in relation to the article of agreement between the city and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company in regard to Bidwell street, was approved, provided a clause be inserted requiring the railroad company to erect and maintain a close board fence, eight feet high and extending along said new street its entire length. The solicitor was instructed to draw an ordinance and article of agreement in accordance with the above clause.

It was also considered that the railroad company be required to pay the assessment for opening the said street within ninety days from the time of the confirmation of the viewers' report thereon.

WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

A resolution in regard to providing a dump boat for the use of the butchers of the city was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Huckenstein and Knox.

THE JURY MATTER

Statement of Commissioner Strain

Jury Commissioner Strain appeared before Judge Sterrett, yesterday afternoon, in reference to the alleged irregularities in the drawing of jurors. He produced the tags, or separate slips of paper upon which were written the names of the grand and traverse jurors drawn for the present term of Quarter Sessions. These were the names which Commissioner Strain swore, in court, he had placed up in an envelope, and handed over to Strain. Mr. Strain said that he recognized that of the present when the jurors were drawn, and knew nothing whatever about the alleged irregularities. He was desirous, however, that a full investigation should be had, especially since some parties had gratuitously accused him of wrong-doing in the connection.

Judge Sterrett picked out the names of Dr. Gilmore and Charles Atwell, summoned the grand jury tags, and interrogated Mr. Strain in regard to them. On examining the names, Mr. Strain said that he recognized that of Dr. Gilmore as in the handwriting of Mr. Hagger. He had copied his (Strain's) list of names, and his recollection was that Dr. Gilmore was among those placed on his list. He failed to recognize the name of Charles Atwell written the name of Mr. Jeremy, and thought the latter was not on his list. No further action was taken, except that Messrs. Gilmore and Jeremy were ordered to report daily until the matter was finally decided.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

The Controllers Fall of a Quorum and Adjourn Till Next Tuesday Evening—A Stunning Report for the Next Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Allegheny Board of Control was to have been held last evening, but upon calling the roll Secretary Benny found there was not a quorum present. The Board adjourned to meet Tuesday evening.

Mr. Marthens, from the Committee on Special Instructions, had a report ready, which will be presented at the next meeting of the Board. It seems this committee have been "sloshing" around for the purpose of ascertaining how many of the teachers are taking educational periodicals. They report (such, at report) as follows: In the First ward, where there are thirteen teachers, not one takes an educational publication. In the other wards the report shows that sixty-two take the papers and one hundred and three do not. Appended to the report is the following:

Resolved, That teachers require new ideas and how methods from time to time as they can hardly be obtained without diligently reading the periodicals devoted to their art, and that in the opinion of this Board no teacher who fails to take some one or more of the educational periodicals can stand very high in *their* profession.

From an "educational periodical" publisher's standpoint the passage of this above resolution would be a good thing. The teachers, however, will doubtless question the propriety of the Board of Control sanctioning schemes to take from their pockets annually several dollars of their meagre and hard-earned salaries.

Unlicensed Venders.

The grain and commission interests of the city are unanimous in advocating the passage of an ordinance now pending before councils, requiring a city license for the sale of produce and other merchandise within the city limits. The object of the ordinance is to reach a number of non-residents, who have been bringing in a considerable amount of produce this fall and selling it out from cars, to the detriment of regular merchants here who own warehouses and contribute to the prosperity and growth of the leading city taxes. We are cognizant of recent sales of this character amounting to thousands of dollars, and upon which, if made by regular merchants, a considerable sum would have been realized to the city in the way of business taxes alone. It seems no more than justice that dealers of the character named should contribute, in a measure at least, to the expenses of city taxation which regular dealers are required to bear. The ordinance is carefully framed so as not to interfere with legitimate interests. It deserves a careful consideration, and should, we think, be passed in the interest of the legitimate interests of the city.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The jury in the case of H. S. Shafer vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had been out since Thursday last, came into Court yesterday morning with a verdict—finding for the plaintiff in the sum of $6,300. The case is one in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages for the destruction, by fire, of a piece of property at Driftwood, the throw negligence of the defendant company. The defense of the company was that the fire was purely accidental, and that there was no negligence. The damages claimed were for $6,000, with interest from 1873, the same fires by which Mr. Shafer lost his barn, containing, as he claimed, a large quantity of hay, grain, &c. The verdict, being for less than half the amount claimed, is a compromise, and it is evident that there was a "compromise." It is reported that from the start, there were two jurors who favored the defendant company, and that the fire was unavoidable. It is believed that a motion for a new trial will be made. The interest in this case is increased from the fact that there are a number of other suits, growing out of the same fires, yet to be tried. It cannot properly be called a "test" case, as the verdicts in the other cases must turn upon a question of fact, as to whether the company was negligent or not.

The case of Grace vs. The Pittsburgh Coal Company was concluded, and the jury is out.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Isaac S. Little, bankrupt, Wyoming. Injunction against George Pratt and De Witt & Seckler refused.

Owsley & Sowers, bankrupts. An order was made for the sale of certain oil stocks, notes and open accounts.

Whitmore Bros., bankrupts, Luzerne county. The assignee was directed to pay Theodore F.

The Commercial.

MESSAGE
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PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my annual message to Congress, in this Centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to remark that

THE ADVANCEMENT THAT HAS BEEN MADE

from the time of the Colonies, one hundred years ago. We were then a people numbering only three millions; now we number more than forty millions. Then our industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil; now manufactures absorb much of the labor of the country. Our liberties remain unimpaired. Then two million men were held in slavery. We have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship, of all civilized nations. Our progress has been great in all the arts, in science, agriculture, commerce, navigation, mining, mechanics, law, medicine, and in general education, especially among the people. Our increase in population is likewise encouraging. Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, including Colorado, which has taken the initiatory steps to become a State, and eight Territories, including the Indian Territory, Alaska, New Mexico, and including Colorado, making a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific on the south. We have extended the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west from the Mississippi to the Pacific one hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, sewing and modern printing machine, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown. In 1776 but three millions of people lived in name. In all this vast territory in 1870 more than 38,000,000 persons were found. The manufactories, producing more than $2,100,000,000 of product in amount annually, nearly equal to our agricultural, are fast approaching the whole of the populace of 1776 being engaged in the one occupation. One hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, sewing and modern printing machine, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown. In 1776 but three millions of people lived in name. In all this vast territory in 1870 more than 38,000,000 persons were found. The manufactories, producing more than $2,100,000,000 of product in amount annually, nearly equal to our agricultural, are fast approaching the whole of the populace of 1776 being engaged in the one occupation of agriculture, in 1870 so numerous and diversified have become the occupations of our people that less than six-sevenths of our population are now engaged. The extraordinary effect produced in our country by a resort to such occupations has induced many to look with favor on the lands distant from the seaboard, and the marvel of the world. The American system of working various and extensive mines in favor next to the plow and the pasture, and adding numerous railroads, steamboats and steamships to their sloops of war and steamships, has produced in our distant country results not equaled by the intelligent parts of other nations. The ingenuity and skill of American mechanics have been demonstrated at home and abroad in a manner most flattering to their pride. But for the extraordinary energy and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agricultural and mineral resources, supporters throughout the country would have been impossible of attainment.

The progress of the mineral has also been great. Of coal our production was small; now many millions of tons are mined annually. So with iron, with lead, and with almost every article of part of our products half a century ago, we are now numbered among the world competitors at the beginning of our national existence. Lead, zinc and copper, from being articles of foreign importation, are now exported to other countries. The millions of acres of coal, and the immense deposits of iron already found, and the unexplored territory in the Rocky Mountains, warrant the belief that in the near future the development of gold and silver mines throughout the States and Territories will more than equal the product of the mines at the beginning of the present century. The increase in the precious metals has been a stimulant to the business of the country. Upon this point the Message is undoubtedly sound. We have been passing through a period marked by an over anxious desire for sudden gains, and a disposition to procure them by questionable means. The public vision has been blinded, and extravagance, waste and fraud have sapped the land. There is, however, a better day coming. When begin to realize that the true prosperity of a people is not in inflated schemes of speculation, however attractive they may be, but in economy and solid, useful employments and industries.

The Message, as a whole, will command the general approbation, and, notwithstanding its extreme length, will amply repay careful perusal.

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The Message notes in detail the various questions of home and foreign policy which have arisen during the year, the subject of our relations with each being made a prominent feature of this portion of the paper. The recent negotiations with that country are set forth at some length, showing the direct questions involved, as well as those growing out of the premises. The reason for the mysterious activity in our navy yards is also explained in this connection, the preparations made being chiefly for the purpose of properly reinforcing the moral action of the Government at Washington in that embittered struggle. The President is strongly pronounced in his desire to have the Cuban troubles humanely settled, but, the Government of Madrid having thus far shown itself willing, or even competent, to accede to our demands, he leaves the question in the hands of Congress, at least for the time. The tone of the present Message on this subject is perhaps, upon the whole, slightly more sympathetic and conservative than that of last year, but it does not go so far as to recommend the recognition of belligerency, which will be a sore disappointment to the speculative sharks in Wall street and elsewhere who have so long sought to make fat to fleece the public by bulling the Cuban bond market.

That portion of the Message which is devoted to the importance of a general diffusion of knowledge, recognizing the intelligence of the masses as the bulwark of our liberties and the mainstay of popular institutions, will strike a responsive chord in millions of thoughtful minds throughout the country at large. There will be many differences of opinion concerning the wisdom of the President's suggestion of a compulsory education constitutional amendment, but there should be none regarding his proposition to incorporate in the organic law of the land a provision prohibiting the granting of any school funds, or authority for the benefit of or in aid directly or indirectly to any church or sect of denominations, and declaring the Church and State forever separate and distinct. The views of the COMMERCIAL on these and correlative questions have been so repeatedly and emphatically set forth, that there is no necessity for reiterating them now.

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Lord Houghton, who returned home last week, is going to write a book about us. If he judges Americans generally by the average of the needles who toadied to him during his brief sojourn here, his observations will hardly be of a nature calculated to flatter the national vanity.

The Pharisaical Governor of Alabama has appointed Thursday, December 22d, as Thanksgiving Day in that State, which has just passed under a new Bourbon dispensation, in the shape of a revised Constitution which practically amends the public school system out of existence.

The Private Secretary of the Mayor of New York, one Egbton N. Harrison, who used to serve Gen. Dan'l Sickin, the same capacity while the latter was at the head of the "Confederacy," is said to furnish the brains for Tammany, and to run the Democratic machine in that city pretty much to suit himself. How himself will probably be found cutting up again on the Democratic horizon, soon.

The vexatious "tramp question" appears to be a very old one. The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* quotes from a rare old law book entitled "The grete assyse holden at Stamford in the reign of Kyng Henry VIII.," the following passage, which shows that 344 years ago the authorities had carefully studied the "tramp" as a social phenomenon, and had reached the following wise conclusions respecting him:

"No man vppon payne of imprysonement shall ygve any thynge to beggars that be strong and able to worke to the contrarie, but yf he be sicke & almes, or presume to mayntayne them in their slouth; so that they may be compelled to labour for their levyng. Beggars that be stronge and hole of body, shall be compelled to worke.

Speaking of the dreary slush which the plentitudinous Tupper proposes to inflict on the unoffending people of this country next year under the guise of a "Centennial Drama," the Chicago *Tribune* shiveringly says: "Imagine having to keep awake through a stuff as this speech of Franklin to Washington is thrust into your ears:

"And I then felt much as that self-strong man, Horace, [you remember, Master—]

As you, with me, defy, the thunderbolt

Even of tyrannic Jo-ve himself."

Our contemporary adds: "The passage has a wealth of commas, but they poorly atone for its halting rhythm and its appalling freedom from any trace of poetry," but it fails to point out the ludicrous blunder of the voluminous poetaster in attributing to Horace the defiance of Ajax. If Tupper must write such miserable trash upon us, and England consents to the outrage, we submit that it will constitute a clear *casus belli*.

The hope of the country is now in the Republican Senate of the United States. So far as the Democratic House is concerned it is already apparent that the words "rebel" and "rebellion" are to be stricken from the statute books, that the rules of the war are to be reversed, and the legislation passed upon its results repealed. These facts, which are patent to all unprejudiced observers, invest with ominous importance the proposed Democratic plot to capture the Senate and make it *particeps criminis* in the treasonable conspiracy of the Lower House. An intelligent and careful Washington correspondent, who is not at all addicted to sensation-mongering, says:

"There is reason to believe that the Democrats have a scheme on foot to capture the Senate. They have prepared charges against Bruce, of Mississippi, Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Spencer, of Alabama, and the investigations of these Senators obtained their seats by bribery. They have cases prepared against Bruce and Dorsey, which they will push to a speedy trial. The case of Spencer they expect to have prepared in time for action during the session. The Republicans have now forty-one Senators and the Democrats thirty-two. If they can have the Senators named expelled, and their seats back rejected, Democrats would be returned in their places, which would give them thirty-six votes to the Republicans' forty-five, including Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Hamilton, of Texas, neither of whom is regarded as a staunch Republican."

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THE ADVANCEMENT THAT HAS BEEN MADE

from the time of the Colonies, one hundred years ago. We were then a people numbering only three millions; now we number more than forty millions. Then our industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil; now manufactures absorb much of the labor of the country. Our liberties remain unimpaired. Then two million men were held in slavery. We have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship, of all civilized nations. Our progress has been great in all the arts, in science, agriculture, commerce, navigation, mining, mechanics, law, medicine, and in general education, especially among the people. Our increase in population is likewise encouraging. Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, including Colorado, which has taken the initiatory steps to become a State, and eight Territories, including the Indian Territory, Alaska, New Mexico, and including Colorado, making a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific on the south. We have extended the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west from the Mississippi to the Pacific one hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, sewing and modern printing machine, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown. In 1776 but three millions of people lived in name. In all this vast territory in 1870 more than 38,000,000 persons were found. The manufactories, producing more than $2,100,000,000 of product in amount annually, nearly equal to our agricultural, are fast approaching the whole of the populace of 1776 being engaged in the one occupation of agriculture, in 1870 so numerous and diversified have become the occupations of our people that less than six-sevenths of our population are now engaged. The extraordinary effect produced in our country by a resort to such occupations has induced many to look with favor on the lands distant from the seaboard, and the marvel of the world. The American system of working various and extensive mines in favor next to the plow and the pasture, and adding numerous railroads, steamboats and steamships to their sloops of war and steamships, has produced in our distant country results not equaled by the intelligent parts of other nations. The ingenuity and skill of American mechanics have been demonstrated at home and abroad in a manner most flattering to their pride. But for the extraordinary energy and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agricultural and mineral resources, supporters throughout the country would have been impossible of attainment.

The progress of the mineral has also been great. Of coal our production was small; now many millions of tons are mined annually. So with iron, with lead, and with almost every article of part of our products half a century ago, we are now numbered among the world competitors at the beginning of our national existence. Lead, zinc and copper, from being articles of foreign importation, are now exported to other countries. The millions of acres of coal, and the immense deposits of iron already found, and the unexplored territory in the Rocky Mountains, warrant the belief that in the near future the development of gold and silver mines throughout the States and Territories will more than equal the product of the mines at the beginning of the present century. The increase in the precious metals has been a stimulant to the business

different may be the views of intelligent persons upon the means adopted by Congress, it is gratifying to know that the end sought to be reached has met the concurrence of the country, and that a spirit of high honor, whereby the matter has been publicly and fully discussed, have signified their approval of the policy and purpose of Congress to be faithful to its pledges, and to relieve them of the ills of an irredeemable paper currency.

The act in question not only makes express provision for resumption at a fixed date, but commits the executive officer to be used in such means as may be needful to that end. If experience shall prove that the means provided by Congress need to be supplemented by further legislation for the easier and more certain accomplishment of the end, it must be assumed that Congress will not suffer the great purpose to be imperiled for want of such additional legislation. The act confers large powers on the Secretary of the Treasury, touching the issue of United States bonds for the purpose of procuring the supply of gold necessary to execute such of its provisions as go into immediate operation, and to provide for the resumption in gold of United States notes outstanding on and after the 1st of January, 1879.

In this respect the power conferred on the Secretary is ample; but if, for any cause, it should be found impracticable to accumulate in the Treasury a sufficient amount of gold to carry out the provisions of the act, the Secretary is left without the choice of other means to accomplish the end. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the process of accumulating a large amount of gold by a given time could go on without meeting opposition from the financial powers of the world. It is safe to say that so large an amount of gold as would be required to carry out the purpose and direction of the act cannot be suddenly acquired. It can be done only by gradual processes, and by taking advantage of favorable conditions of the money market from time to time.

The loss of interest on large sums hoarded in the treasury for a considerable period in advance of January, 1879, is a consideration not to be disregarded, although it should not be permitted to defeat the benefits to be the result from full and complete execution of the act.

The Secretary regrets that the condition of the treasury has been such as to render it necessary to make sales of gold coin from time to time to meet current expenditures payable in currency. Such sales have been made in New York city, upon public notice, in accordance with the plan previously adopted, and have been limited from time to time to only the amount necessary to keep on hand a sufficiency of currency to meet probable demands upon the treasury under existing appropriations. It is the desire of the Secretary to retain in the treasury, so far as practicable, the gold received from customs, and sales are discontinued whenever the balance of currency in the treasury is sufficient to meet currency payments.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency contains a defense of the national bank system. It also contains, in addition to the usual bank statistics, tables showing, by States, the ratio of national and State taxation imposed upon the national banks for the three different years; tables showing the amount and rate of dividends made semi-annually by five national banks in the States and principal cities for the last seven years; a comparison, by States, of the amounts of deposits of institutions other than national banks, shown in returns obtained by the Comptroller, with those reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for purposes of taxation; a table of the exchanges at the New York Clearing House for twenty-two years, exhibiting the percentage of currency required in the payment of the large daily balances; and a table exhibiting the percentage of lost or unredeemed circulating notes of closed banks; together with a synopsis of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to the national banks.

The number of banks organized from the authorization of the system to November 1, 1875, is 2,307, of which 2,067 were doing business on the 1st of October last. From their reports of the date last named, it appears that the aggregate capital of these banks was $504,829,263; surplus, $134,256,076; circulation outstanding, $318,396,378; individual deposits, $864,579,616; loans, $989,222,951; specie, including coin certificates, $8,597,826; legal-tender notes, including United States certificates of deposit, $125,288,-254; and on deposit with the United States Treasurer, $10,686,900.

The following table exhibits the capital stock and net deposits, and the classification of the loans of the New York city banks at corresponding dates for the last six years:

NEW YORK CITY.

Average.	Loans.	On United States bonds on demand.	On other stocks, bonds and mortgages.	On demand, other than U. S. bonds.	On time.	Capital Stock.	Net deposits.
Oct. 3, 1870	$ 256,000,000	$ 6,000,000	$ 25,000,000	$ 125,000,000	$ 100,000,000	$ 60,000,000	$ 125,000,000
Oct. 2, 1871	276,000,000	6,000,000	30,000,000	140,000,000	100,000,000	60,000,000	140,000,000
Oct. 7, 1872	297,000,000	6,000,000	35,000,000	150,000,000	106,000,000	60,000,000	150,000,000
Oct. 6, 1873	307,000,000	6,000,000	40,000,000	160,000,000	101,000,000	60,000,000	160,000,000
Oct. 5, 1874	307,000,000	6,000,000	40,000,000	160,000,000	101,000,000	60,000,000	160,000,000
Oct. 4, 1875	307,000,000	6,000,000	40,000,000	160,000,000	101,000,000	60,000,000	160,000,000

Average.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Due from Banks.	Due to Banks.	Net deposits.
Oct. 3, 1870	$ 256,000,000	$ 16,000,000	$ 25,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 125,000,000
Oct. 2, 1871	276,000,000	16,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	140,000,000
Oct. 7, 1872	297,000,000	16,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	150,000,000
Oct. 6, 1873	307,000,000	16,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	160,000,000
Oct. 5, 1874	307,000,000	16,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	160,000,000
Oct. 4, 1875	307,000,000	16,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	160,000,000

The aggregate amount of call loans of the New York city banks, October 1, 1875, was $54,-114,068, a little more than one-fourth of the entire loan of these banks, and a little more than one-fourth of their net deposits.

The amount of single-name paper, without other security, was $16,236,160. The amount of business paper, time notes, secured by collateral, and accommodation paper, combined, was $130,220,675. The amount of accommodation paper (the issue of which has been one of the leading causes of the disasters that have occurred during the last two years) is much less than heretofore; and the sharp discrimination now exercised by the banks, unprecedented by severe losses through the purchase of this kind of paper, is rapidly bringing about a more honest and healthy use of credit by the commercial classes.

A statement of matters of interest in New York city, carefully prepared from daily reports, shows the following results:

The average rate of interest for the year ending June 30, 1875, was 3 per cent. on call loans, and 5.6 per cent. on commercial paper, and for the six months ending October 31, 1875, the average rate was 2.6 per cent. on call loans, and 5.1 per cent. on commercial paper. The average rate for the preceding year was 3.8 per cent. on call loans, and 6.4 per cent. on commercial paper, and for the six months ending October 31, 1874, it was 2.7 per cent. on call loans, and 5.6 per cent. on commercial paper; from which it will be seen that the rates during the periods given above, for 1875, were somewhat less than for the corresponding periods for 1874.

The act of June 20, 1874, provides for the retirement of the circulation of national banks, and the surrender of bonds held as security therefor, by the deposit of legal-tender notes in the treasury for the amount of circulation thus retired; and the act of January 14, 1875, provides for the unlimited issue of circulating notes to national banks, subject to the provisions of law, and the reduction of the legal-tender notes at the rate of eighty per cent. upon the amount thus issued to national banks, until the legal-tender notes shall be reduced to $300,000,000. Under the operation of these two acts $11,720,000 of national bank notes have been issued: $4,734,500 from June 20, 1874, to January 14, 1875, and $10,985,675 from January 14 to November 1, 1875, upon which latter amount $5,753,596 of legal-tender notes have been retired.

Banking having been made free by the act of the last-named date, the only restriction as to the amount of circulating notes that may be issued to any part of the country, it is believed that said act will distribute banking facilities according to the demands and necessities of business. The privileges which attach to national banks being open to individuals in small as well as large amount of gold by a given time could be accomplished, perhaps, no doubted whether the process of accumulating a large amount of gold by a given time could go on without meeting opposition from the financial powers of the world. It is safe to say that so large an amount of gold as would be required to carry out the purpose and direction of the act cannot be suddenly acquired. It can be done only by gradual processes, and by taking advantage of favorable conditions of the money market from time to time.

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THE NATIONAL BANKS.

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observation.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV. } Room 23, First National Bank. } PITTSBURGH, PA., December 7, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.550	42	91	E.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M..	29.351	54	79	S.	Gentle	Lt.rain
9 P. M..	29.307	47	92	E.	Gentle	Lt.rain

Mean barometer...29.396 Highest thermom....54
Mean thermon..... 47 Lowest thermom....33
Rainfall..... .17

The Spectroscope and Its Applications.

The second of the course of High School lectures will be given next Thursday evening, in the chapel, upon the above subject, by A. E. Frost, Professor of Physics. Admission twenty-five cents.

City Mortuary Report.

The mortuary report of the Board of Health of Pittsburgh for the past week shows 45 deaths, 23 males and 22 females. Of these 25 were natives of Pittsburgh and 15 of other parts of the United States. The infectious diseases reported for the week were: Smallpox 7, measles 5, scarlet fever 20, diptheria 8, typhoid fever 5; a total of 45.

A Bad Book Agent.

Yesterday Mary Colville made an information before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, against Amelia Lewis, charging her with obtaining money under false pretenses. The prosecutrix is a book agent and employs sub-agents to whom she pay one-half of their commission when they obtain subscriptions, and the balance when the books are delivered. It is alleged that the defendant presented a lot of bogus subscriptions to the prosecutrix, and on them obtained the commission. The accused was held for a hearing.

A Sumptuous Dinner.

The directors and officers of the Monongahela Insurance Company indulged in their regular annual dinner yesterday at the dining rooms of Mrs. S. S. Bair, 146 Third avenue. The order was simply to "get up a good dinner," the details being left to Mrs. Bair and her chief assistant, Mr. Fisher. The tables were set in an elegantly furnished room, up stairs, and the art of the caterer was put to its highest test in providing the repast. It was unusually sumptuous in every feature, and such as reflected the highest credit upon the experienced and skilful hostess. We understand that the lady has several similar orders, to be filled in the near future, and we are very sure that those who wish to indulge in a *recherche* feast can have their tastes fully gratified at this place.

Suit on Grier's Bond.

The suit of Robert Dickson, President of the National Trust Company, for use of John H. Bailey, receiver, against David Richey, will be taken up this morning, in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1. The action is on the bond of the departed Cashier of the Nation Trust Company, Robert J. Grier, in which the defendant, with others, bound himself in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of the duties of the Cashier. What purports to be a true copy of the bond is filed with the affidavit of claim. The defense will be that the accounts of the bank are in such confusion that it is impossible to tell whether Grier is indebted to the company or not; that if such indebtedness did occur, it was the result of transactions well known to the President, and running through a long period of time, during which the directors kept Grier in his position. The genuineness of the bond is also disputed, and defendant asks that the original be produced.

THE remains of Captain Wilson Carr, formerly of the *Sunday Critic*, arrived at the Union Depot, from South river, Md., at eight o'clock yesterday morning on the Cincinnati Express, Pennsylvania Railroad.

"Heal Thyself."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of about 900 pages, illustrated with over 250 engravings and colored plates, sold at the exceedingly low price of $1 50, tells you how to cure Catarrh, "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia or Indigestion; Sick, Billious and other Headaches, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung Diseases; all diseases peculiar to women, and most other chronic as well as acute disorders. It contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. Men and women, married and single, are tempted to ask their family physician thousands of questions on delicate topics, but are deterred from doing so by their modesty. This work answers just such questions so fully and plainly as to leave no one in doubt. It is sold by agents, or sent by mail (post paid) on receipt of price. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

[From the Lafayette Daily Courier.]

A WELL KNOWN WORKER.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, distinguished in surgery, and the general practice in the profession he honors, has made a valuable contribution to the medical literature of the day, in compounding a remedy which he styles "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." While scientific throughout, it is singularly free from technical and stilted terms. It comes right down to the common sense of every-day life. Dr. Pierce is a noble specimen of American manhood. He has sprung from the people; and, with many sympathies in common with the masses, has sought to render them a substantial service in this the great work of his life. MWF*

Christmas Presents.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Mr. J. Hamilton in another column. Mr. H. is now prepared to show a splendid selection of Jewelry, Silver Ware, Diamonds, Watches, and all the other goods lying to make selections for the holidays will do well to give him a call.

Removal—Photographic Headquarters.

We are gratified to announce that Mr. B. L. H. Dabbs, so well and favorably known as one of the very best photographers in this country, has removed his establishment from No. 46 Sixth street to the new building on the 174 Liberty street, directly facing Sixth street and the Suspension bridge. His new rooms are unsurpassed by any others in this country for the execution of his delicate art, and his facilities for the purpose are now greater than ever before. Call early and see the superior pictures he is now taking.

Pratt's Great Sale of Books for the Holidays.

Mr. Pratt has just returned from New York, with a large and fresh stock of the new books, juvenile books, Bibles, Albums, &c., &c., which he is selling at the M'Ilwaine auction rooms, *at half regular prices.*

The Centennial.

Among the recent accounts in the Philadelphia papers of matters of interest to our readers, who intend visiting the great exhibition, next summer, than the report of the approaching completion of the "Grand Union Hotel." This magnificent establishment will be ready on the 1st of January, 1876, for 2,000 guests; and on account of its admirable location, the superior manner in which it is to be furnished and the low tariff of prices (which have been already engaged by correspondents in all parts of the Union, the "Grand Union" is located in the northern part of the city in easy and quick access to all the Centennial buildings, and will be under the able management of Mr. Thos. Wilkinson Pratt, late hotel proprietor. From all accounts, we have no doubt that the "Grand Union" will be a good place to stop at.

Messrs. Possiel & Rose.

Of the late firm of Gray, Possiel & Rose, No. 41 Fifth avenue. (Mr. Gray having retired from the firm) announce to the public that they have on hand a very large and carefully selected stock of goods for the finer grades of gentlemen's garments. This house has stood pre-eminent among Pittsburgh merchant tailoring establishments for the care and skill displayed in the cutting and fitting department, which has always been under the direction of Messrs. Possiel & Rose. Its reputation for the quality of goods, as well as for prices to suit, is with the best standards of taste, has been high and well deserved, and it has always enjoyed the patronage of a large number of our most fashionable citizens. The proprietors have made arrangements by which they hope to afford even a higher degree of satisfaction to their customers than heretofore, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage. The newest styles and most fashionable fabrics will be introduced here simultaneous with their appearance in New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all bilious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for those stubborn complaints, which develope all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact. Prepared under the personal supervision of Schenck and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the field.

These pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secret of their success is produced by these pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion and clean tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills.

Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Son, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

DIED:

JENKINS—Monday evening, December 6, 1875, of scarlet fever, ERNEST WALTER, aged four months and two days, infant son of F. W. and Seloma R. Jenkins.

Funeral from residence, No. 98 Arch street, Allegheny city, WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAMS—On Sunday, December 5th, 1875, at 8 o'clock P. M., MARY J., wife of John Williams, in the fifty-sixth year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, Boquet street, Fourteenth ward, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Fairman's office, on Seventh avenue, at 1 o'clock.

WHITE—On Monday, December 6th, at 6:30 A. M., FANNIE Y., wife of John White, Jr., aged forty-seven years.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 81 Taylor avenue, Allegheny city, WEDNESDAY, 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

LIVINGSTON & CO.
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iro
Castings,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Copperes or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302 Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812 96.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 7, 1875.

The leading feature in the situation among the banks to-day was the renewed scarcity of exchange, which, having been eased somewhat by the making of a rather heavy amount of Eastern drafts by one of the railroads yesterday, was again scarce to-day. We heard of no transactions at a premium, but the market was tending in that direction. There is very little exchange making by the operations of our mercantile and manufacturing houses at present, and the principal source of supply is from the eastward movement of hogs, which is heavy at this time, although light in comparison with the same period of previous years. The money market is unchanged and steady, the banks being all abundantly able to supply the needs of their customers, and most of them having something to spare for what bills are offering from first-class outside borrowers. The commercial situation at present depends largely upon the settlement of the wage question between the iron manufacturers and the puddlers in their employ. If this question is so adjusted as to allow the iron works to continue operations throughout the winter, we can hope for a moderately satisfactory trade. But if the disarrements, which are at this writing a subject of discussion in secret session between the opposing parties, prove so great as to result in a lock-out, we may look for depression as severe, if not worse, than that experienced last winter. It is decidedly to be hoped that the matter may be amicably and equitably settled.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* comments as follows upon one of the leading phases of the present financial situation:

The announcement has been publicly made that the Government will not sell gold during the coming month, and that it will resume the policy only when it is necessary to replenish the currency supply. Many reasons are urged why the Secretary should have adopted a different course, and some of them are not without weight. The weakest of these reasons is, that more than once urged by the New York *Bulletin*, and now repeated by it, that if the Government hoards coin "its action will be absolutely drained of gold and will be constantly at the utter mercy of speculation." A sufficient answer to this is that it is no part of the business of the Government to protect the gold market or to interfere with it at all. The market has been in the habit of relying upon the Secretary to come to its aid, but it is very evident that in the preparations for resumption the Treasury must not be embarrassed by the assumption of any such duty. The market can look out for itself.

The *Ledger* is wrong. It most certainly is a part of the business of the Government to see that the commercial interests of the country are not placed at the mercy of the gold speculators. It was on account of the necessities of the Government, and by its action, that the gold premium was created. In addition to this, it is an unsatisfactory prelude to resumption that the gold market should be left so bare of specie that the premium can be forced to a higher point than it has reached since 1869. We do not say that sales of gold for currency furnish the best means for relieving the scarcity; on the contrary, we think that redeeming the six per cent. bonds held at home would be a better use for the surplus specie, and would more effectively reduce the premium. But it is certain that the Government ought not to leave the public to the tender mercies of the gold speculators, and that having made taken the policy of resumption in 1879, the only proper course would be to work for a steady reduction in the gold premium between this time and that. It certainly would be worse than foolish to allow the premium to be forced to a higher point, or to let the ruinous fluctuations that are the result of speculative combinations, para'yze legitimate business interests in the interim.

The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 7, 1875.	10:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold.....	114½	114½	114½	114½				
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup..	123½			123½				
5-20's, 1865.....	115			115				
5-20's, 1865, coup....	120¼			120¼				
5-20's, 1867, registered.....	118							
5-20's, 1867.....	122			122				
5-20's, 1868.....	123			123				
10-40's.....	117			117				
10-40's, coup.....	117			117				
Currency 6's..	120			122½				
New 5-per cents.....	117			116½				
Western Union Tel..	76½			76½				
Quicksilver.....	41			41				
Pacific Mail.....	40½			41¼				
Panama.....				152				
Adams Express.....				92				
Wells-Fargo Ex..				88½				
American Express.....				50¾				
U. S. Express.....								
New York Central..	106			106¼				
Erie.....	16¼			15½				
Michigan Central..				60				
Micigan Southern..	60¼			60				
Illinois Central..				111				
Cle. & Pittsburgh..				93½				
Chicago & N'western..				39				
Chicago, R. I. & Pac..	91¾			91¾				
Rock Island.....				105¼				
St. Paul.....	36			35¾				
Do preferred.....	66¾			65¾				
Fort Wayne.....				116				
Ohio & Mississippi..				17				
Union Pacific.....				78½				
Chicago & Alton..				116				
Harlem.....				124¾				
Han tibal & St. Joe..	21½							
Atlantic & P.. pref'd..	33½			33½				
Ft. Wayne.....				117				
C. C. & I. C..				4¾				
Atlantic & Pacific Tel..	28¾							
Kansas Pacific.....	13							

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Money 4½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Customs receipts $571,00. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $214,0.0. Clearings $24,000,00. Sterling firm at 486@487½.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114¾, and closed at 114¼, all sales of the day were at these figures. Carrying rates 1, 1½ and 3 per cent; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm and in good demand. State securities quiet. Stocks in the main opened firm, but at once became very weak, with a general reaction from the highest point. At the close the market was slow. Missouri Pacific declined to 76¾ and closed at 77@77½; Lake Shore declined 2@2½; Wabash, preferred, declined to 75, Northwestern to 83¼, preferred to 54½, St. Paul to 35¾, preferred to 66¾, and Michigan Central to 60¾. Other changes were slight. Transactions at the Stock Exchange to 3 P. M. were 73,300 shares, of were Pacific Mail, 14,600 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 5,500 St. Paul, 3,000 Erie, 55,000 Lake Shore and 5,500 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
W. U. Tel.....	76½ Rock Island..... 104¾
Pacific Mail.....	40¾ St. Paul..... 35½
Atlantic Express.....	50 Do preferred..... 66
Wells-Fargo Ex..	87¾ Wabash..... 4¾
Adams Express.....	92 Do preferred..... 7
U. S. Express.....	50 Terre Haute.. 5
New York Central.....	106¼ Do preferred..... 10
Erie.....	15¾ Chicago & Alton.. 97
Do preferred.....	29 Do preferred..... 116
Harlem.....	124½ Hannibal & St. Jo.. 20½
Do preferred.....	132 Hannibal & St. Jo.. 30½
Mich. Central.....	60¾ Ohio & Mississippi.. 17½
Lake Shore.....	59¾ Del. & Lack..... 119¼
Illinois Central..	94 Atlantic & P.. 33½
Cle., & Pittsburgh..	90¼ Union Pacific stock.. 77
Northwest.....	54¾ Central Pacific bonds.. 86
Do preferred.....	54¾ Union Pacific bonds.. 104¾
N. J. Central.....	103
GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. coupons, 1881..	123¾ New 5's..... 117¾
5-20's, 1865.....	115½ 10-40's..... 117¼
5-20's, 1865, new....	120¾ U. S. 6's coupons.. 117¾
5-20's, 1867.....	122¾ Currency 6's.. 122¾
5-20's, 1868.....	122¾
STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, old.....	45¾ Virginia, old..... 38
Tenn. new.....	44¾ Missouri 6's..... 102½
Virginia, new.....	37

LONDON, December 7, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2@2 1-16 per cent. Sales of American 5-20's, 1865, Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 14¾; preferred 29¾.

PARIS, December 7.—Rentes 60 francs 62½ centimes.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—Gold 114¾. Sight exchange, par. Sterling—Commercial 5 45-8@5 46; bankers' 5 43-8@5 44.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, December 7, 1875. }

The activity of the market was somewhat checked to-day by the adverse character of the weather, and as a time of general inventory is at hand, sales are also and limited, it may be easily seen that to-day was decidedly dull. The condition of values was as a general thing very quiet, there being very few and, at that time, very light changes in quotations. The exceptions were in oats in which the firmness heretofore noted induced an advance of yesterday's prices of one cent per bushel, and in coarse pork which continued weak, and was shaded 25@50 cents per barrel. In crude petroleum there was also a decline in prices of about 1½ cent per barrel. Other alterations were unimportant. The activity there was a limited trade at unchanged values, sugars continuing very firm at former prices; and we omit extended quotations in the groceries line, there being no part of the country produce, which was also quiet and wholly unchanged.

The Baltimore *American* has the following item of interest concerning the revival of the two large sugar refineries of that city which were stopped last summer through financial embarrassments:

The purchase of the Calvert Sugar Refinery by a company composed of Messrs. Corner, Gardiner, Winery & Co., John W. Garrett, are better results than were hoped for when the announcement of the failure of Stirling & Abrams was made. These two establishments remain in the hands of Baltimore capitalists, whose chief interest is in setting them to work again and reporting a branch of trade which more than was threatened to be seriously crippled. There were many complications surrounding the winding up of the affairs of the defunct firm, and it was feared that its disasters would inflict permanent harm on Baltimore as a prominent point of the sugar trade. But the inter position of the Calvert's creditors and Mr. Garrett's name is a guarantee and must do a great deal of good. It would have been very unfortunate if the Baltimore had been closed up, but the recent purchases afford proof that Baltimore capital is equal to the demands upon it, and that our business men will not suffer so great an interest to die simply because a leading house has had to succumb to the pressure of circumstances.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	1,429	Apples, bbls.....	26
Corn, bu.....	1,003	Cheese, bxs.....	294
Wheat, bu.....	1,500	Butter, pkgs.....	65
Barley, bu.....	1,500	Bacon, pcs.....	4,000
Oats, bu.....	2,000	Hams, pcs.....	116
Potatoes, bus.....	350	Hay, bxs.....	208

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade continued quite dull today, the only feature being the firmness and slight advance in oats. Wheat was quiet and unchanged with slightly increased receipts. We quote Michigan white wheat at $1 40@1 42 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio red $1 34@1 37; amber $1 30@1 33; low grade do $1 05@1 25; rejected do $1 00@1 03, according to quality. Corn was quiet and steady and not a very heavy demand. We quote old shelled yellow at 65@65½ ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 64@64½ for high mixed; 62@63c for low mixed; new ear continues easy at 45@48c for mixed; 50@52c for choice new shelled ranges from 50@55c as to quality. Oats—Receipts were light, and with a moderate demand showed increased firmness, holders asking 42@43c for prime Ohio and Pennsylvania in store; the demand was pretty weak for th t grade being 42@43c. We quote choice Western white at 40@42c per bushel; prime do 38@40c and Pennsylvania white 41@42c; dark to light mixed 36@38c. Barley is quiet and rather easy but unchanged. We quote Canada at $1 25@1 35 ₱ bushel; choice spring $1 10@1 20; common to prime do $1 00@1 15; choice fall $1 10@1 15; low grades do 90@$1 05. Rye is steady and unchanged at 80@85c ₱ bushel for car lots. Jobbing prices of corn and oats 1c per bu above quotations.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade is moderately steady and prices are rather easy with a shading of 10@25c on several grades, but the general range of values maintained. We quote the wholesale prices of the leading brands as follows: Red winter wheat flour $6 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50, red wheat flour $7 25; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 50@8 00; choice to fancy Ohio winter flour $7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 50@7 75; Minnesota at $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis $8 00@8 25; choice patents $8 50@9 00; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $5 00@7 25; self raising flour, in 5 ₱ packages $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 ₱ per bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 75; rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Arrivals in car lots are unimportant, but sales are quite large for delivery this week, 5 cars of peachblows having sold at 36c. The general range of the market is unchanged, the prices for round lots on track at 30@35c for Peerless and Early Rose; 40@45c for prime peachblows. Jobbing store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 40@1 50 ₱ barrel; 50c ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

The market was in a quiet state, but the drooping character of values continued, mess pork being weak and somewhat shaded from previous quotations. Receipts continue liberal.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; there are no sides in market, and prices are wholly nominal at the following: clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 15½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured easy at 16c; sugar-cured shoulders 11½@12c. Breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef easy at 14½@14¾c; beef tongues, per dozen, $7 00; ham sausage 6c.

MESS PORK—The market is easy with a downward tendency. We quote at $22 50@22 75 per bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, tierces, 13 lb 16c; half-bbls do 16½c; in buckets, 15c; in 3 lb caddies, 17c; in 5 lb caddies, 16½c; in 3 lb pails, 17½c; in 5 lb do, 17½c; in 5 lb do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current makes, $1 ₱ gal 0@$1 10 per gallon; No. 1 do No. 2, 95c.

TALLOW—We quote "prime country" tallow at 10@5c; choice country rendered 8@9c; medium do 7½@8c.

Petroleum.

December 7.—The market is quiet with no material changes. Crude was steady and refined rather weak in the east on account of the refining interests not participating at present, the margin of profit being insufficient and the demand slow and nearly entirely. CRUDE—There is no especial alteration in prices, and the market is rather quiet but steady. Corning and Union at 8 ₱ gallon at $1 35@1 40; United and Pure at Parkers do $1 37½@1 42½; Relief, Grant, &c., at 1 32½; immediate shipment $1 07½@1 02½. Sales to the aggregate of 40,000 barrels are reported.

REFINED—A slow demand and sluggish outward movement continue to clearer size the markets for refined, which were quiet and unchanged to-day. We quote standard white on the cars at 9½@10c for past and prompt delivery. New York delivery rules at 12¾@12¾c for prompt and the month; Philadelphia is quoted at 12¾@12¾c for spot and December delivery. Baltimore rules at 12¾c for the first half of the month.

OIL BARRELS—Coopers quiet and depressed at $1 25 for city; $1 15 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, December 7.—The *Derrick* says: United $1 22½; Conduit $1 27½. Union was placed at $1 30@1 36½. Pennsylvania and Relief at $1 33¾ and Grant at $1 32½. Shipment $1 37½. The total sales of well and tanks were 30,000 bbls. Storage paid 10,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, December 7.—The *Courier* says: There was a decline in the crude market and in all lines. Unit opened firm and closed at $1 32½, and other lines showed about the same difference between the opening and closing prices. Reliance closed at $1 42½ and immediate shipment at $1 38¾. There was a sale of 5,000 barrels Unit, of tar first three months of 1876 sold at $1 75. Tar total sales were 20,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, December 7, closing 6.—There is a very dull market and prices are about nominal. Sales of 30 barrels crude in bulk at 6 15-16c. Quotations are: Crude in bulk 6¾@7c for prompt; 7c for December to shipping; refined 12¾@12¾c for spot and 12¾@12¾c for December; refined 12¾@12¾c for spot and December; naphtha 9¾@9¾c for spot. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12¾@12¾c; at Philadelphia the bid and 12¾c asked.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—Market steady; standard white 12¾@12¾c; crude 6¾c in bulk 10¾c in barrels; cases 16@16½c; naphtha for forty tests.

TITUSVILLE, December 7.—Market quiet and nominal at $1 40@1 42½.

OIL CITY, December 7.—Market dull at $1 37½. Runs of the day—December 70,000 barrels; quiet but steady; quoted at $1 35.

TIDIOUTE, December 7.—Market quiet at $1 60@1 61½.

PARKERS, December 7.—Market quiet; United $1 32½; shipment $1 37½.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, December 7.—Petroleum steady; refined 12¾c; crude 6¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—Petroleum easy; refined 12¾c; crude 6¾c.

LONDON, December 7.—Spirits of petroleum 11½@12d.

ANTWERP, December 7.—Refined petroleum 29¼ francs.

CLEVELAND, December 7.—Petroleum unchanged but in firm demand; good; 110 degrees test, 9¾c; 150 state test, 8¾c.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Bbls.	Shippers.	Bbls.
J J Fisher.....	Sunbeam Oil Works.....		163
G M Robin-on....	J R Bental.....		148
W F Hone'.....	Haines, Abbott & Tripp..		108
G M Rotm-on....	Vesta Oil Works.....		74
Total.....			462

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 7, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; No. 1 sp ing at 91 63; No. 2 do spot and December; $1 00¾ January; $1 04¾ February. Corn active; No. 2 spot 47½c; rejected 47c; December; 47½c; January; 45½c; February. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 spot; 30½c b d December; 31½c January; 31½c February. Rye quiet but firm; No. 1 67½c. Barley dull; No. 2 spot 68½c; December.

PROVISIONS—Pork $19 00@19 10 spot or December; $19 25@19 35 January. Lard quiet; 12 20@12 25 spot or December; 12 30c January. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 7c; clear ribs 10c; days in salt; short rib to short clear 10½c.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at $1 11.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Flour—Receipts 24,000 barrels; winter wheat dull and declining; shipping grades steady; superfine Western and State $4 25@4 50; common to good $4 60@5 00; choice $5 05@5 60; white wheat $6 10@7; fancy $7 05@7 75; extra Ohio $5 65@7 40; St. Louis $4 65@7. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal steady and in good demand. Southern dull and drooping; receipts 191,000 bushels; rejected spring $1 03@1 12; spring grades $1 13@1 20; Chicago, No. 2, $1 12; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 15; No. 2 $1 25@1 26¾; new do 1 25@1 26; ungraded red $1 20@1 30; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 30; ungraded white 85@$1 00; Choice white canada $1 40; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 30@1 31; receipts 33,000 bushels; March 1 31@1 31½; April 1 31½@1 32; May 1 32@1 32½; June 1 33@1 33½; July 1 34@1 34½; August 1 34½@1 35. Corn steady and in moderate demand; receipts 191,000 bushels; March 53½@53¾c; May 54@54½c; July 55@55½c; August 55½@55¾c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 33,000 bushels; March 35½@35¾c; May 36@36½c; July 36½@36¾c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull and heavy; new mess, in jobbing lots, $21 50@22 00. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet; Western long clear middles 9½c; city 10½@10¾c. Lard firm; prime steam 12 15@12 20c; December 12c; January 12 15@12 20c; February 12 15@12 20c; March 12 30@12 35c. Cheese dull at 6@12½c. Whisky firmer at $1 11.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was firm; $1 01 January; $1 07@1 07½ February. Corn firmer and higher; 47¾c December; 48½c January. Oats firm and a shade lower; 30¾c cash December; 30¾c January. Pork active; $20 75@20 87½ cash and December; $20 90@21 25 January; $20 40 February. Lard unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 7.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—Active; held higher; No. 2 Wabash $1 20; No. 1 white Michigan $1 26; amber Michigan $1 30; cash and December $1 20; January $1 21½; February $1 21½; No. 2 do 90c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 56½c; low mixed 55½c; seller December 49½c; rejected 55c; do new 48c; no grade 52c; damaged, new, 42½c. Oats dull; No. 2, spot and seller December 30½c; rejected 31c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 7.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; Southern red $1 30@1 40; Pennsylvania red $1 30@1 39. Corn steady; Western mixed spot 58@58½c; Southern, spot, Baltimore dull at 76@85c. Pork dull at 22 50. Lard steady with a moderate demand at 12½@12¾c. Bulk meats and provisions quiet and unchanged. Cotton steady at 12½@13c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at $1 10@$1 11.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Western red $1 31@1 32; amber $1 32@1 42; bye 85c. Corn inactive; old yellow 74@75c; mixed 70c. Oats steady; white Western, 43@45c. Whisky $1 10. Butter unchanged. Cheese dull; choice New York 15@16c; Western 13@14c. Provisions unchanged; Western 30@32½c. Wool firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia 44c; medium 36@36½c; coarse 30@35c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 7.—Flour dull at 12@25c. Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat steady; choice red $1 29@1 35. Corn steady at 48@49c. Oats dull at 29@30c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull at 76@85c. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard steady with a moderate demand at 12½c. Bulk meats firmer and prices unchanged. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7c; sides 10½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 09.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 05½; No. 2, $1 01; cash, $1 01; December, $1 01; January, $1 04; February, $1 06½. Corn steady; No. 2, 48c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring, cash, 86c; seller December, 86c; seller January 87½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 71½c.

St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—Flour, bacon, flour, barley and rye quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 26@1 27 for No. 2 under 1 26 bid; No. 2 red at $1 27@1 28. Pork lower at $20 00. Bulkmeats dull at 7½@8c. Greenmeats nominal. Bacon firm at 10½@10¾c. Lard dull at 12½@12¾c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, December 7.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet but steady, except for corn, which is firmer. Corn 5s 6@5s 6½d, 30s. Wheat 10s 2d@10s 6d. Flour weaker for the past three days 26,000 quarters, no American. Bacon 55s 6d for long cut shoulders.

Boston.

BOSTON, December 7.—Flour dull; superfine $4 25@4 75; No. 1 extra $5 25@5 75; Michigan and Illinois extra $5 75@6 25; Minnesota and Michigan do $6 00@6 25; Illinois do $6 00@6 50; fancy Minnesota $8 50@9 25. Corn steady; old 76@77c; new 70@71c; mixed 68@69c; rejected 67@68c. Pork $20 50@21 00.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 7.—Cotton steady at 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady; No. 2, 60c. Bran dull at $13. Hay and bacon dull and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 7—Wheat quiet; extra white Michigan $1 52. Corn quiet at 71½c. Barley firm at $1 00@1 10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, December 7.—Cattle—Receipts 1,503 head; opened fairly active, prices firm; closed dull and more active late to-day; medium to best offerings shipping at $3 25@4 00; some lots of off last week's prices; common butchers' stock weak at $2 50@3 00; bulls, cows and oxen $2 00@3 00; stockers $2 50@3 00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,200 head; total for the week 11,300 head. Market opened active, prices for some lots being full last week's rates, with the majority of offerings at $4 00@4 25; closed dull. Hogs—Receipts 2,200 head; total for the week 11,200 head. Market opened active, prices firm at $5 75@6 00; for common lots $6 75 was offered; heavy hogs at $6 00@6 25; closed dull; no good pork will bring $7 00; Sales 70 cars, mostly light hogs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 7.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000 head. Trade dull and weather unfavorable; but few sales made; good shipping cattle $4 00@4 75; stockers $2 25@3 00; feeders $3 00@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts 18,000 head. Market active and 5@10c higher; packers $5 30@5 60; mixed $5 50@5 70; New England $7 00@7 75; Philadelphias $7 25@7 80, shipments 2,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head. Market active; sales at $3 00@6 62½; for common to extra fancy.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—Cattle—Dull and lower; good to choice native steers $5 12½@5 60; medium to fair $4 50@5 00; common $3 75@4 25; choice cows and stockers $2 50@2 75; feeders $3 50@3 90; good to choice Texans $2 50@3 00; medium to fair $2 50@2 75; common $2 25@2 50.

Hogs—Packers $5 45@5 60; packing $5 50@5 80; extra $6 00.

Watertown.

WATERTOWN, Monday, December 7.—Cattle—Receipts 2,200 head. Prices 50c lower on all grades, the weakness owing to the large supply of heavy West and the return of the drovers.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,400 head; total for the week 11,300 head. Market opened active, prices of some lots being full last week's rates